

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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AGERPRES REPORTS ROMANIA'S POSITION ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD140100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES), 13/2/1979--In the debates on the way in which the Disarmament Committee is to act for the adoption of procedural rules, Romania's representative, Ambassador Constantin Enen pointed to the need for active negotiations with the participation of all member states. To this end, one should start from the provisions of the final document of the special session of the U.N General Assembly and from the various proposals made by the states, the Romanian ambassador said. He highlighted the activity must be carried out in the organized framework of the committee, the unofficial consultations among state, whatever their importance, being unable to substitute the committee. Conditions must be provided for all the members of the committee to take part in the debates as independent and sovereign states, on an equal footing, no matter their members [words indistinct] bloc or another. The rules of procedure will have to be adopted by consensus, requiring therefore the participation of all states in the entire process of elaborating them.

As is known, Romania made, even during the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly, a set of proposals concerning the organization of the committee's proceedings, aiming at raising the efficiency and at democratizing the proceedings of the negotiation body by securing the participation, on an equal footing of all states in the activities of the committee, according to the principles of national independence and sovereignty, at concentrating the negotiations on concrete disarmament measures based on an accurate agenda, elaborated in conformity with the recommendations of the U.N. with the states' proposals and with a working programme, ensuring steady efforts of the members states for the adoption of disarmament accords. Other states also presented individually or jointly, as co-sponsors, unofficial projects of procedural rules for the committee. Actively cooperating with the delegations of the non-aligned countries of the committee, with the delegations of other countries, the Romanian delegation concentrated its efforts on the working out of democratic rules of procedure meant to secure the approach to disarmament problems in a new way, in harmony with the spirit and decisions of the U.N. special session.

Subsequent to consultations. the non-aligned countries of the committee finalized an unofficial project of procedural rules which reflects the spirit of the special session, contains ideas advanced by various states, Romanian stands included. This project as well as the documents tabled by other states will be, in the ensuing period, at the basis of the committee's activity for establishing a common, generally acceptable project.

In its February 13 meeting, the Disarmament Committee set up a working group open to the participation of all the members of the committee, as requested by the Romanian delegation, which is to start negotiations.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS 8 FEBRUARY MBFR SESSION

AUI21839 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "From the Vienna Disarmament Negotiations: the West Is Demanding Advantages"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--The Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and arms in central Europe continued on Thursday [8 February] with the 192d plenary session. It was chaired by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, Czechoslovak delegate; the only one to address the session in the name of the Western participants in the talks was Ernst Jung, the FRG delegate.

The West German delegate's speech merely confirmed the West's political unwillingness to accede to the equivalent and just reduction which would ensure military equilibrium in central Europe. It again contained the absolutely unfounded claim that the Warsaw Pact states--direct participants in the negotiations--have supremacy in ground forces. In other words, in spite of the exchange of numerical data that has been going on these several years now, the West is attempting to declare that the approximate military equilibrium between Warsaw Pact and NATO states does not exist.

According to Ambassador Jung, the main "obstacle" preventing progress in the negotiations on the socialist countries' compromise proposals of 8 June 1978 is exactly the question of reducing the ground forces. But the West is not only demanding an asymmetrical reduction and a unilateral advantage for the NATO states, it is also demanding the possibility of overstepping the national limits of army strengths which, as advised by the socialist states in their proposals, the future agreement should define. Ambassador Jung again mentioned the Western proposals of 13 December 1978, which speak of a "substantial contribution" which NATO wants to make toward reducing troop strength in central Europe. As was stated toward the end of the preceding, 16th, round by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, these proposals do not contain any constructive elements and nothing has changed in the negative approach of the Western participants to the socialist countries' proposals of 8 June.

SLOVAK DAILY: WEST MUST CHANGE APPROACH FOR MBFR PROGRESS

AUI31115 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Jan Getler article: "No Turn Coming Yet; the West Is Hampering the Vienna Disarmament Negotiations"]

[Text] Although the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of troops and arms continue with a new round, it is hard for us to be optimistic. It is the Western participants' fault that they are stuck at the same point and have not approached the main target for which they started 5 years ago. Our justification for saying this is the statement made by the West German delegate at the plenary session a few days ago--a statement which again evaded substance and failed to contribute to improving the atmosphere of expected progress.

In brief, the FRG delegate's speech confirmed the West's political unwillingness to accede to an equivalent and just reduction, that is, to a reduction that would insure a military equilibrium in central Europe. [paragraph continues]

For the umpteenth time a representative of a Western state repeated the unfounded claim that Warsaw Pact member states have a supremacy in ground forces. Once again the Warsaw Pact was turned into a bogey, already the Western propaganda's daily bread, a bogey very well figured out, since with it one can justify both the steadily rising arms expenditures and the development of new mass destruction weapons, such as the neutron bomb. In spite of the existing submitted data based on figures, the West German delegate maintained that no approximate military equilibrium exists between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. According to the FRG delegate, it is the matter of reducing the ground forces that is the main "obstacle" preventing progress in negotiations on the compromise proposals submitted by the socialist states on 8 June 1978. The West, however, not only demands an asymmetrical reduction and a unilateral advantage for NATO states, but also the opportunity to overstep the national limits of army strength which, as advised by the socialist states in their proposals, the future agreement should define. The FRG ambassador circumvented the socialist countries' proposals by mentioning the Western proposals of last December, which speak of a "substantial contribution" which the NATO pact wants to make toward reducing the troop strength in central Europe. But, as was stated toward the end of the 16th session, by the head of the Soviet delegation, these proposals do not contain any concrete elements and do not change anything in the Western participants' negative approach to the socialist states' proposals of 8 June 1978.

Where then can a way be found out of the complicated situation in the negotiations? The way out lies in a change of the Western participants' unrealistic stance. In a change which should be quite realistic, provided there is a corresponding political willingness. Such a change would make it possible to achieve a turn in the present course of negotiations; it would make it possible finally to start working out the basic agreement on the reduction of armed forces and arms and thus bring the world closer to the disarmament. The Vienna negotiations should limit the troop and armament strengths in an area where the military potential has accumulated most and where it represents a threat not only to the achieved level of political detente, but also to European and world peace in general. The detente in the military sphere in particular--would contribute toward a further consolidation of the CSCE results.

At the Vienna negotiations the socialist states submitted proposals which make it possible to register a most significant turn, a turn which in its final consequences would lead to the reduction of troop and armament strength in central Europe. If the West rejects these proposals and persists in throwing them overboard, this means that it is not interested in accepting them. Thus the West's repudiating attitude leads us to the conclusion that Western participants in the negotiations want to continue to procrastinate about the adoption of arms reduction agreements. This enables them to have a free path to escalating arms and deploying new types of weapons in central Europe. But Europe wants peace, and its foundation cannot be built by new arms budgets.

NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED IN TODOROV TELEGRAM

AUI31913 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Feb, BTA--The chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanko Todorov, has sent the following telegram to the prime minister of the Provisional Government of Iran, Mr Mehdi Bazargan: "It is a pleasure for me, your excellency, on behalf of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf to send you cordial congratulations on the occasion of the taking up of office in Iran by the provisional government and sincere wishes for successful activity at the highly responsible post for the good of the friendly Iranian people. The People's Republic of Bulgaria recognizes the Provisional Government of Iran and expresses its willingness to maintain and promote the relations between our two countries on the basis of the principles of complete equality, observance of national sovereignty and non-interference in (?home) affairs. The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are convinced that the development of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran will be in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security in the world."

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S 'LATEST' PRESS CONFERENCE

AUI31954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At his latest press conference in Washington, U.S. President Carter reaffirmed the priority of the Middle East issue in U.S. foreign policy. Carter made it clear that the separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks will continue with the U.S. as intermediary as much as this was needed.

ZHIVKOV APPEALS TO PAKISTANI PRESIDENT TO PARDON BHUTTO

AUI31540 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Feb, BTA--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent an appeal to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr Ziaul Haq, on the occasion of the confirmation of the death sentence on the former prime minister of Pakistan, Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. "Proceeding from the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries", the Bulgarian head of state emphasizes, "I take the liberty of expressing the conviction that the rescinding of this sentence will be a humane gesture on your part." "Being fully aware that the substance of the indictment is a purely internal question of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I call on you with an appeal on behalf of the State Council, the government and on my personal behalf, to exercise your right of pardon and revoke the death sentence passed on Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto", declares the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AUI31247 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On 13 February the Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Cuba. The delegation took part in the 12th session of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Cuban commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Andrey Lukanov also visited Mexico.

FINANCIAL CONTROL ORGANS HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU131458 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A national conference of the organs of financial control is taking place in Sofia. The conference was opened by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance. Comrade Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Committee on State and Public Control, is taking part in the conference. Ivan Paliyski, deputy minister of finance, spoke about last year's activity and upcoming tasks.

Trichkov Speaks; Conference Ends

AU132008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The national conference of the auditing-control financial organs has ended. In his speech Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, called attention to the role of the unified national control system in Bulgaria which provides possibilities for coordinating the various control organs. Comrade Krustyu Trichkov emphasized the great role of the strict financial and production discipline that can secure the implementation of the new economic approach in our country.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS HOLD SESSION

AU132006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Permanent Commission on Spiritual Values of the National Assembly was held today. Representatives of the Council for Foreign Relations and the Council for Developing the Spiritual Values of Society at the State Council also attended the session, which was chaired by Petur Tanehev, chairman of the Commission on Spiritual Values and deputy chairman of the State Council, and the deputy chairmen of the National Assembly were also present.

Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, spoke on Bulgaria's international cultural activity. Her report as well as the discussions that followed showed that Bulgarian socialist culture is making a creative contribution to the struggle for peace and detente, to strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence and to further developing the cultural exchange among peoples.

The National Assembly deputies emphasized that the leadership of the Committee for Culture has consistently implemented the policy of the BCP and of the Bulgarian Government on issues connected with international cultural activity. The committee also consistently implements the course of the Bulgarian and Soviet cultures drawing closer together, of expanding and developing cultural cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community. Bulgaria is intensifying its cultural cooperation with its neighbors and with a number of capitalist and developing countries. Thus Bulgaria fulfills in this way the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act. The durable values of our national heritage are being made more popular and the Bulgarian nation's contribution to the world cultural process is growing. The Commission on Foreign Policy and the Commission on Spiritual Values highly assessed the work of the Committee for Culture performed abroad--they emphasized that this work was of great ideological importance--and it contributes to popularizing the achievements in the socialist development of our country.

DRAGOYCHEVA INTERVIEWED ON YUGOSLAV REACTION TO HER MEMOIRS

AU121545 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Interview with Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member: "Macedonia-- Not a Cause of Discord but a Factor of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] On 7 February Lalyu Dimitrov, OTECHSTVEN FRONT editor in chief, approached Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, with a request for an interview, following Yugoslav mass media comments about her recently published memoirs "On Class and International Positions" related to the Macedonian issue. Here is the full text of the interview.

Lalyu Dimitrov: Comrade Dragoycheva, the Bulgarian public is familiar with your position as an active and leading figure of the BCP for many decades. You joined the party in 1919 and took part in the September 1923 insurrection. After twice being sentenced to death by the fascist court you spent long years in a fascist prison. You became a Politburo member and for a certain period during the 1941-1944 antifascist struggle you were a BCP Central Committee secretary. After the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria you became a noted party and state builder of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

An excerpt from "Victory"--the third part of your memoirs, "The Call of Duty"--was published recently. In it, among other things, you review important facts and problems connected with the relations between the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party during the period of the antifascist struggle in the Balkans and the differences between them on the so-called Macedonian issue. Your memoirs were received with great interest by the Bulgarian and international public. You are, however, probably aware that they have become the subject of some comments in some SFRY mass media made with a bad conscience and ill will.

On this occasion, on behalf of the OTECHSTVEN FRONT editorial board, I would like to ask you several questions and hear your answers.

Question: How do you evaluate the Yugoslav mass media comments on your memoirs?

Answer: The interest shown in my memoirs on the so-called Macedonian issue by not only the Yugoslav mass media but also wide circles of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav and international public should and must cause no surprise or puzzlement in principle. Considering both the complexity of the problem and its past and present place in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, this interest is justified. Still, the Yugoslav comments must be explained by the wrong and historically incorrect and biased stands on the so-called Macedonian issue taken by some Yugoslav figures and mass media for years, and also now.

The Yugoslav press interest in my memoirs, therefore, could be considered justified and natural, if the comments were made in good will and were well meant, and if they represented a striving to find a rational approach to objectively and correctly reviewing the "Macedonian issue," and in so doing--also to creating another important precondition for comprehensively developing the relations between our neighboring socialist countries.

Unfortunately, one must note that the Yugoslav mass media treated my memoirs in an irresponsible and ill-willed manner.

Furthermore, some mass media went to the extreme of making attempts to convince the public of the existence of some "causal connection" between the publication of my memoirs and recent political events.

These attempts, which are willingly repeated by reactionary circles, cannot be evaluated other than as rudely biased, and as evasive and circuitous, avoiding the essence of the question I raised and incorrectly directing the reader's attention elsewhere.

In this context I would like to say that I have already been working for years on my three-volume memoirs "The Call of Duty", the third part of which, "Victory", is to appear soon. One does not write memoirs in a day or two. All the speculations about the timing of the publication of the third part of my memoirs, in which I could not ignore our party's positions on the so-called "Macedonian issue" during the relevant period, are undoubtedly biased. As a Politburo member, and for a while as a BCP Central Committee secretary, I had a direct and active part in the working out of these questions during our people's armed struggle against capitalism and Hitlero-fascism. In addition, I was responsible for the relations with Balkan revolutionary movements, including the Yugoslav Communist Party leadership. In writing these memoirs I was guided solely by a sense of duty to our present and future generations and to history, and I strived to outline the objective truth about the differences of position between the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party on the so-called "Macedonian issue" as well as on some other issues. I was guided by the will to make it easier to find realistic and mutually acceptable preconditions for overcoming the dispute over the "Macedonian issue" and for removing an important obstacle preventing the comprehensive development and strengthening of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY including the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Following this, in assessing the comments of a part of the Yugoslav mass media, I cannot overlook the fact--and I imagine that the impartial reader has also noticed it--that the historical truth about the "Macedonian issue" described in my memoirs is distorted by the Yugoslav mass media in a very unconvincing manner without any supporting facts or arguments. This distortion is based on empty assertions and falsification and misrepresentation of my thoughts, using an unworthy and offensive tone and qualifications. However, I am convinced that none of the facts revealed by my memoirs can be refuted.

For instance, there is no refuting the fact of the onesided and "final" solution of the "Macedonian issue" by the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) in November 1943, despite the common stand that it should have been solved after the war in coordination with all Balkan communist parties and democratic forces.

One cannot refute the fact that by the AVNOJ decision Macedonia's destiny was settled behind the back of its population, without giving it the opportunity of self-determination and freely deciding its future. A new "Macedonian" nation was created by decree. AVNOJ made this decision in the absence of any representatives of the Macedonian communist party and population.

One cannot refute the fact that the second session of AVNOJ usurped the right of decision over Bulgarian, Greek, and Albanian territories which had never belonged to Yugoslavia, without taking into consideration the positions of these countries' communist parties, let alone the position of these countries' people.

One cannot refute plans for hegemony expressed by the attempts of Tempo and others to create an "all-Balkan staff" with unlimited supraparty and supranational rights to lead the antifascist movements in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania, without the BCP's agreement, and as far as I am informed, behind the back of the other communist parties.

How can one refute the fact that after the victory an attempt was made to distort the noble idea of the Balkan federation, and according to Georgi Dimitrov's expression "to swallow Bulgaria" and I would add--also Albania?

These and many other important facts and situations are either ignored or distorted in Yugoslavia.

These facts cannot easily be ignored, avoided or distorted. They are of great significance, and without them one cannot correctly understand and evaluate the two parties' position on the "Macedonian issue" and it is impossible to objectively and correctly interpret the essence of the differences between them and find a realistic and mutually acceptable way of overcoming them.

I must note that the long-lasting and wild anti-Bulgarian propaganda in the Yugoslav mass media, based on empty positions, and a false and biased presentation of the facts, not only about the disputed questions, is still going on. I do not know whether the inspirers of this propaganda understand its consequences, which are difficult to correct. Not only does this propaganda not eliminate the disagreements; it, on the contrary, objectively leads to a strengthening of them and is fundamentally contrary to the permanent interests of the peoples of our neighboring socialist countries.

Question: Some of the Yugoslav comments maintain that the publication of your memoirs is supposedly a new expression of the open claims of the People's Republic of Bulgaria against the SFRY and an attempt to "usurp" the history of the "Macedonian nation".

Answer: The allegations that we have territorial claims to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and eastern Serbia are nothing new. They are completely unfounded. The opposite is true. The search for a "Macedonian minority" in Pirin Macedonia, in my opinion, conceals old territorial claims against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is well known that Comrade Zhivkov, in his speech in Blagoevgrad last year, again rejected these Yugoslav accusations, and in order to remove all doubts--proposed the immediate signing of a solemn Bulgarian-Yugoslav declaration on recognizing the borders and relinquishing all territorial claims. We expected that this initiative, dictated by the most sincere striving to overcome the difficulties in the two neighboring countries' relations, would be accepted. To our great regret it was declined. On the one hand they declared that such a declaration would be meaningless, and on the other they made its signing conditional upon settling the artificially created "minority question" first. And all this after what was agreed upon in Helsinki.

The Yugoslav press interpreted the publication of my memoirs and the publication of collections of documents on the history of the Bulgarian people such as "Macedonia--a Collection of Documents and Materials", "The Liberation Struggles of the Bulgarian People 1902-1904", "Gotse Delchev--Memoirs, Documents and Materials", diplomatic documents, scientific research of foreign authors and so forth as "usurping" the history of the "Macedonian nation."

I partially answer this question in my memoirs.

It is well known that in the past there never has been a "Macedonian nation" or a Macedonian nationality. On the contrary. All documents and researches up to the Second World War clearly testify to the Bulgarian character of the huge part of Vardar Macedonia.

The idea of creating a "Macedonian nationality" opposing the Bulgarian people was launched by the ideologists of Great Serbian chauvinism aiming at expansion towards south Macedonia and the Aegean Sea, and establishing territorial claims against Bulgaria and other Balkan countries. This idea was regrettably borne in mind in more recent times in the great Yugoslav solution of the "Macedonian issue."

The forming of a nation is a complex, slow and continuous historic process. In the SFRY, however, some figures undertook the job of forcing this process and even attempted to prove that the "Macedonian nation" has always existed.

In support of this, many writers of the Bulgarian national revival, intellectuals and revolutionaries who call themselves Bulgarians in their works and personal correspondence, were presented as "Macedonians." Academician Blaze Koneski and other figures "explain" to the world that in the past the Macedonian population called themselves Bulgarians and their language Bulgarian because at that time they "did not know" otherwise. A strange explanation! Obviously the Miladinov brothers "did not know" what they were when they called their well-known collection of folk poems and folklore published in Zagreb in 1861 "Bulgarian Folk Poems". Obviously, in an attempt to correct their ignorance the Macedonian Academy of Sciences republished this collection under the title "Macedonian Folk Poems"... Such are the "proofs" cited and so are historical documents manipulated in order to prove the "historical" existence of the "Macedonian nation."

The thesis about the "Macedonian nation" under a historical aspect is political and not scientific, not only because there are no scientific proofs whatsoever to support this thesis, but also because it is linked to dangerous consequences as regards good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans.

As a result of this, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has no territorial claims toward the SFRY, but Bulgaria cannot agree and will never agree with embezzling the Bulgarian people's history and culture.

Question: Your memoirs give certain Yugoslav journalists the opportunity to assert that our party and state leadership allegedly has "deviated" from Georgi Dimitrov's line as regards Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. You were personally and closely acquainted with Dimitrov, you worked with him for many years, you know about his views on all these questions. What is your comment on this?

Answer: The struggle against capitalism and fascism for the triumph of socialism offered the exceptional opportunity and at the same time the high responsibility to work and to directly communicate with Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our people. Any Bulgarian communist and worker of our socialist motherland, but also any true internationalist who is acquainted with the life and deeds of Georgi Dimitrov, will understand and share my indignation against any speculating with Dimitrov's name. The assertions about an alleged deviation from Georgi Dimitrov's line can objectively merely serve those forces that are willing to undermine relations between the two neighbor countries, in full contradiction to one of Georgi Dimitrov's most cherished goals--the wish that our two socialist states might live in conditions of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

In my memoirs I dwelt in detail upon certain events connected with Georgi Dimitrov's attitude toward the "Macedonian question." From the quotations I used there we can clearly see that Georgi Dimitrov, being a consistent Marxist-Leninist, firmly supported the principle of self-determination, but also firmly opposed any attempts at a forced annexation of territories, assimilation or erasing of the historical past.

Being a true patriot and internationalist, Georgi Dimitrov, who was also loyal to his death to the Soviet Union, guided Bulgarian party policy solely in conformity with the historic task--the victory of socialism in the Balkans.

Being motivated by this goal he was ready to agree to a federation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, an idea which the Yugoslav leadership later rejected.

"The Macedonian question," as I have already said, is delicate and complicated, of course. In certain statements by our high-ranking leaders and in certain individual documents of our party in the past we can also find scientifically unfounded information or evaluations, or inaccurate interpretations, and so forth. As a matter of fact, such divergences exist, as is known, not only in our party's stands, but also in the stands of the Yugoslav Communist Party. However, a reader who is conscientious and who is thoroughly and well acquainted with the position of our party on the "Macedonian question" throughout the party's history, cannot fail to see the main and essential elements of our party's consistent, internationalist line on this question, namely the party's unrelenting striving, despite the Bulgarian ethnic character of the Slavic population of Macedonia, to make this question stop being "a bone of contention" among the Balkan peoples in the interest of their bourgeoisies and of the European great powers. Such a reader cannot fail to see our party's striving, in agreement with the other progressive forces in the Balkans, to give the opportunity to the population of Macedonia to determine their own fate on this question and thus to transform Macedonia from a "problem" for the Balkan peoples into a strong link of union in their struggle for peace, good neighborliness and social progress.

This was the line of our party at the time of its founder Dimitur Blagoev and during the period of the great Georgi Dimitrov.

The line of our present-day party and state leadership is the same Blagoev-Dimitrov line which is solely inspired by the interests of peace, security, neighborliness and understanding in the Balkans. This is a line which takes into consideration the interests of all Balkan peoples, without exception, a line of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the SFRY. This policy is wholeheartedly supported by the entire Bulgarian people. This policy was clearly and brilliantly expressed once more in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech, and was once more confirmed in the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria issued on 24 July 1978.

I would like to state the following in conclusion:

In my memoirs I touched on certain problems regarding the relations between the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party, not with the purpose of intentionally reviving certain painful pages in the history of our mutual relations, but in order to reject the attempts to falsify and mislead public opinion in connection with the "Macedonian question" and on other problems which during the period of antifascist resistance used to obstruct and are still obstructing the relations between our two fraternal parties and countries.

The good will and sincere striving of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to build on new foundations and to comprehensively develop neighborliness, friendship and cooperation with all Balkan peoples and countries are well known. As to the SFRY, in particular, the aspiration of our party and country is to develop relations with this state, not only on the basis of the UN Charter and the Helsinki final document, but also in the spirit of socialist internationalism and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in accordance with the unchanging common interests and aspirations of our two peoples toward socialism.

Today, as always in the past, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are ardently supporting a sensible, sober and constructive approach to work for overcoming all problems and difficulties in our mutual relations with the LCY and with the SFRY. Our position has been unequivocally and brilliantly expressed in a series of party and state documents. This attitude was expressed with sufficient clarity in the above-mentioned speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "It is true", he declared, "that there are differences of opinions between our two countries. There are also, unfortunately, complicated problems with which history has burdened our relations. Without underestimating their importance or their complexity, we adhere, at the same time, to the understanding that in relations among states--in particular when these are socialist states--there is only one method, only one manner of overcoming difficulties that arise. This method consists in strongly emphasizing the main factor which logically and lastingly unites us--our common interest in constructing socialism in close cooperation and under conditions of peace and friendship."

In closing this interview I would like to express my great hope that with the common efforts of our two parties, with the efforts of all progressive and democratic forces in the Balkans, the disputes around the so-called Macedonian questions will finally calm down, that the time has come when the persistent, constructive efforts of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the development of our relations with the SFRY will meet the desired reciprocity from the SFRY and the name of "Macedonia" will no longer divide us but will link together and cause a fraternity to come about among the Balkan peoples for the sake of their peaceful and progressive development.

BRIEFS

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony on 7 February at which the painter Dechko Uzunov was awarded the Zakhariy Zograf award for his contribution to Bulgarian art. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU]

MIKHAYLOV MEETS CUBAN MINISTER--On 7 February Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Rolando Rodriguez, Cuba's deputy minister of culture and leader of the Cuban delegation for the days of Cuban culture in Bulgaria. Questions of further developing Bulgarian-Cuban cultural cooperation were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE ENDS--The conference of the working group of the International Trade Union of Trade Workers from the GDR, Hungary, France, Greece and from other European countries in 2 days of talks exchanged views and experience on the organization of work in department stores and on the working conditions in these stores. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU]

II. 14 Feb 79

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEWLY ELECTED ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

AU121221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Bendjedid Chadly, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on his election to office.

STROUGAL CABLES RECOGNITION OF NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD131725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a telegram of greetings today to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Iranian government. The telegram states that the Czechoslovak Government recognizes the newly formed provisional Iranian government and is prepared to promote all-round and friendly relations with Iran in accordance with the interests of the people of both countries, world peace and international security.

FOJTIK RECEIVES USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL

LD072349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had a meeting in Prague today with Marlen Gapochka, deputy director of the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is on a working visit in our country. The meeting was attended by Vasil Bejda, head of a department at the party's Central Committee.

FRENCH TRADE UNION SILENT OVER CHARTER 77 LETTER

AU061603 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed Vienna dispatch: "Paris CP Trade Union Suppresses 'Charter 77' Letter"]

[Summary] "The French communist-oriented CGT trade union center obviously wants to avoid an open conflict despite the critical attitude vis-a-vis the eastern trade unions which it assumes in public. Thus Charter 77 recently forwarded copy of a letter addressed to the Czechoslovak trade unions and to the CGT with the request that it be published in the West. The CGT, however, has not yet published the letter."

The letter, which is written by Charter spokesman Vaclav Havel and Ladislav Hejdanek, points to the general declaration of trade union rights adopted at the Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague last year.

"Charter 77 requests the CSSR trade unions to undertake the proper steps to implement the aims proclaimed therein in the CSSR." The Charter spokesman refers to the violation of human rights in the CSSR, to job discrimination as well as to the fact that the CSSR trade unions are supplying "cadre materials" against dissidents to the state police."

"The most far-reaching demand is that the CSSR trade unions submit a draft bill which insures to the working people the right to strike, boycott, occupy enterprises, gather for rallies as well as other forms of trade union struggle, and which eliminates measures of repression against participants in such actions."

Charter 77 Appeals for Support

LD121513 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Anita Rind dispatch: "Charter-77 Asks CGT To Act for Observance of Trade Union Rights"]

[Text] Vienna--According to a document which has appeared in Vienna, about 1 month ago, Charter-77 spokesman Messrs Vaclav Havel and Ladislav Hejdanek sent letters concerning trade union rights simultaneously to the Czechoslovak trade union headquarters and to a CGT representative in Prague. The charter members appealed to the French confederation to demand that the Czechoslovak trade unions observe the general declaration of trade union rights adopted in April 1978 at the Ninth WFTU Congress. They also asked the CGT to publish their letter. Nothing has been seen of it until now. In view of the CGT's attitude, the Charter members decided to publish the main contents of their appeal. Messrs Havel and Hejdanek point out that the Czechoslovak trade unions signed the general declaration of trade union rights and even published it. But, they note, "while some of the rights envisaged by the declaration are observed in Czechoslovakia, others, however, are not law in that country or are not implemented. Hitherto, Czechoslovak trade unions have not concerned themselves with this issue and have hardly considered what they could do to put the WFTU's conclusions into practice."

In particular, they observe that, contrary to Article 26 of the declaration, the right to express one's own personal viewpoint and the rights of assembly and of access to information are not observed. Furthermore, contrary to the provisions of Article 27, many individuals are not employed in accordance with their abilities, qualifications and interests. "On the contrary, there are discriminations for political reasons, in which the trade union bodies participate." Moreover, "it can be seen that when trade union organizations are refused recognition in enterprises, it is because this is the wish of top-level trade union bodies--and this conflicts with Article 8 of the declaration."

Last, the Charter 77 spokesmen demand that the Czechoslovak trade unions introduce a bill giving workers "the right to strike, to boycott, to occupy factories, to demonstrate and to all other forms of trade union struggle, ruling out any possibilities of repression for participating in such activities."

Statement From Pierre Gensous

When questioned about this, CGT Secretary Peirre Gensous made the following statement, confirming that the CGT did indeed receive the above-mentioned letter: "We informed the Charter 77 representatives of our intention to discuss questions raised in their letter with the Czechoslovak trade union headquarters. In fact a meeting took place in Prague at the beginning of January. The Czechoslovak trade unions had just received the Charter 77 document when we visited them and had not had time to discuss it. They told us that they would study the facts mentioned in the document and inform us of the results of their study, so that the CGT could adopt a stance with a full awareness of the issue. We have not received anything to date."

"Be that as it may, we confirm the standpoints expressed at the Ninth WFTU Congress, namely that the world trade union movement should establish a body to codify trade union rights throughout the world, but that the essential thing was for the spirit of the provisions contained in the declaration to be observed everywhere, in all countries. This is why, as we again stated very firmly at the 40th CGT Congress, we condemn any attack--wherever it occurs--on the provisions of the declaration and we are working for its implementation in all countries."

MAOISM, CHINESE PEOPLE ARE TWO DIFFERENT THINGS

AU122150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Map of the World Is Changing"]

[Excerpt] In history, the case of China is not an isolated phenomenon. It only confirms that he who embarks upon the path of betrayal of the anti-imperialist struggle ends on the opposite pole. The fact that the current Chinese leadership has ended in the embrace of its former greatest, stubborn enemy and opponent of the Chinese revolution is an illogical conclusion of its capitulationist path.

However, we would be making a mistake if we were to identify the current Maoist leadership with the Chinese people, if we were to put an equal sign between the ruling ones and the great nation. Here, too, we cannot and will not be prophets. Further developments--they do not have to be in a year or two--will tell more. We are, however, accompanied by historical optimism that the progressive development in the world is given by objective inevitability and revolutionary struggle. That the future belongs to socialism, to peace. We live in an era which proves this more and more obviously.

However, nothing happens straightforwardly. The loss of imperialism's positions has also not been straightforward. That is understandable. Now and again the imperialist states are searching for ways to acquire new positions, for an opening through which they can penetrate in order to restore their former influence.

The world reactionary bourgeoisie likes to accuse us of exporting revolution, as if revolution could be packed in a suitcase and sent to the place of destination. It loudly shouts that the fall of hated regimes was not brought about by the people's own struggle; that Moscow, Cuba or Vietnam had "fingers" in it, but it does not see the wooden beam in its own eye. They--the imperialists--themselves are directly intervening politically, economically, militarily, or least "coily" through their wide intelligence networks, in the internal affairs of other countries and are always standing on the most reactionary, antipopular and antidemocratic positions. There was not a single case to the contrary. They do not even shy away from helping to its feet--as was the case with Chile--the most monstrous form of bourgeois rule: fascism.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ALGERIA'S PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU121458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Erich Honecker telegram congratulating Algerian President Chadly Bendjedid on his election]

[Text] To the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Secretary General of the National Liberation Front, Comrade Chadly Bendjedid, Algiers.

Highly esteemed Comrade Chadly Bendjedid,

On the occasion of your election as president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR people and on my own behalf.

Your election as president is a high appreciation of your untiring work for national independence and social progress. At the same time the Algerian people thereby express their support to the decisions by the National Liberation Front Party congress and their firm determination to continue successfully to advance on the road of socialist orientation.

I am convinced that on the basis of our common goals in the anti-imperialist struggle and in establishing a progressive social system the multifaceted and comradely cooperation between our two states and peoples will continue to be further strengthened and deepened.

Please accept, highly esteemed Comrade Chadly Bendjedid, my best wishes for personal well-being, for successes in your work and for the happiness of the Algerian people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE ON 'COOPERATION' TO IRAN'S BAZARGAN

LD131642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in a cable to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Iranian provisional government, expressed the GDR's readiness to cooperate with the provisional government of Iran. The development of good relations and bilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence will correspond to the interests of the two peoples, peace and international security, the message of the chairman of the GDR State Council says.

WASHINGTON DISMAY AT IRANIAN EVENTS NOTED

LD140031 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The end of the Shah's regime in Iran has reduced Washington to a state of shock. Although a State Department spokesman has declared that the United States will adjust itself to the new realities, such an adjustment to the new situation means new problems for Washington. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler comments:

The U.S. Government, which had a secret emissary in the headquarters of the pro-shah military in Tehran, General Huyser, has been caught unaware by the changes in Iran. The dismay at the collapse of the shah's dynasty, which was regarded as the main pillar of U.S. influence in the Persian Gulf region is therefore all the greater. Informed observers here in the U.S. capital even go so far as to equate the loss of imperial Iran with its U.S. espionage posts at the frontier with the USSR and its huge oil resources, with the defeat in Indochina. The fact that the changes in Iran poses the United States with a foreign policy dilemma could also be inferred from President Carter's statement at a press conference here in Washington. He strongly impressed on Americans that as a result of the dramatic changes in Iran the United States is faced with a delicate energy situation. The closing of gas stations is being considered, a drastic increase in the price of gasoline is imminent, and gas rationing is being considered unless Iranian oil starts flowing again soon. Crisis staffs of the administration are desperately searching for alternatives in order to counteract, as the Washington POST puts it, declining U.S. influence in the Persian Gulf region.

Though the Saudi Arabian monarchy cannot make up for the loss suffered by the United States in Iran, the intention behind Secretary of Defense Brown's mission to the royal court at Riyadh is to consider Saudi Arabia as a possible substitute for the fallen Iranian partner in order to provide a long-term safeguard for the flow of oil from the strategically important gulf region. Reports current here in Washington have it that Pentagon Chief Brown has offered to enter into a military relationship with Saudi King Khalid. Circles of the administration are considering supplying the Saudi Arabian Army with the most modern U.S. weapons. Now that Iran has terminated the \$8 billion arms deal concluded between the shah and the Pentagon, the U.S. arms industry is looking for new customers for orders of a size which have so far been concluded only with imperial Iran. It is, moreover, being said in Washington that the United States would not object to Saudi Arabia passing on U.S. arms to other conservative states in the Middle East.

The intention seems to be that Saudi Arabia should assume the role of policeman in the gulf oil region. Yet Brown's Middle East mission launched as a fire-brigade operation in response to uncontrollable developments in Iran is giving rise to controversy even before it has begun properly. Warned by the bitter experience in Iran, voices are being heard in Congress demanding that future arms deals with Saudi Arabia must be decided not by the administration alone, but only in agreement with Congress. Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal has warned President Carter in a letter that U.S. arms are not the solution to cure feudal kingdoms of their ills and halt popular movements. His advice to the U.S. President: After our painful experience in Iran just now, we must not repeat these experiments, with their tragic results for the United States, on the other shore of the Persian Gulf.

CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY ADDRESSES BERLIN WPC SESSION

AU122118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 79 P 5 AU

["Speech by the head of peace committee delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], at the [4 February] extraordinary session of the World Peace Council in Berlin"]

[Text] Esteemed members of the World Peace Council Presidium, esteemed members of the conference Presidium, dear delegates: The great honor has been bestowed upon us, coming from the country of Angkor over which shines the light of the rising sun, to report on behalf of the peace committee, the revolutionary armed forces and the entire people of Kampuchea to this international conference, which is so significant for world peace, about the joy of a victorious people who have completely defeated a bloodthirsty dictatorial-militaristic regime, the tool of Beijing's expansionist-hegemonist policy. Thus a disturbing factor which seriously threatened peace in Southeast Asia was eliminated. The founding of the PRK, whose domestic and foreign affairs are being managed by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, constitutes a new important factor for the preservation of genuine peace in Kampuchea and another secure guarantee of stability and a durable peace in Southeast Asia, thus actively contributing to the joint struggle for world peace.

Liberated from the Claws of the Bloody Regime

We are availing ourselves of this opportunity to thank the World Peace Council and the peace councils of many countries as well as numerous international organizations for their early and timely recognition of the KNUFNS and for supporting the just struggle of the revolutionary armed forces and people of Kampuchea, a struggle which was crowned with success. Permit me, particularly at the present moment when the population of Berlin and the entire GDR population are eagerly participating in the socialist competition for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, to convey to the SED and to the GDR Government and people the heartfelt gratitude for the great sympathy, solidarity and support as well as for the timely recognition of the KNUFNS and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

Esteemed delegates,

Today our beloved fatherland has been completely liberated from the claws of the blood-thirsty, nepotist dictatorial-militarist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique; it has escaped the danger of extermination and of being dominated by an expansionist hegemonist great power.

A New Era for the People Initiated

Since 10 January 1979, the day on which the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the only true and legitimate representative of our people, proclaimed the founding of the PRK, a new era has been ushered in for the Kampuchean people in which they are embarking on the reconstruction of their country which is truly peace-loving, democratic, neutral and nonaligned and is advancing on the road to socialism.

After 100 years of domination by French colonialism and 5 years of aggression by U.S. imperialism, our people know sufficiently well the humiliations and bitter experiences of an enslaved, oppressed and exploited people. After so much bloodshed and an uninterrupted struggle that lasted more than a quarter of a century and that ended with the victory of 17 April 1975, our people were all the more perplexed and indignant over the treason of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This clique followed the instructions and experiments of the Chinese leadership and set up a bloodthirsty, fascist-dictatorial regime in Kampuchea which would have almost exterminated the Kampuchean people and surrendered them to foreign domination and which has brought sadness and sufferings upon each family in Kampuchea.

Under the pretence of "leaning down society" and of implementing a "radical, comprehensive revolution", normal social life in Kampuchea was eliminated. The entire population was herded together into concentration camps in the countryside. Under the tight control of a new type of slaveholders all were compelled to live and take their meals together. They were illtreated as in the Middle Ages and were forced--poorly fed and clothed and without any medical care--to perform the heaviest work. The Kampucheans were to be squeezed to complete exhaustion. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique abolished money as well as trade, religion, creed and the free decision of men and women to unite in love. Families were separated and the beautiful national costumes were trampled under foot. The Hindu religion was forbidden and the members of the Cham people were liquidated.

Innumerable Victims of a Dreadful Terror.

All experts, intellectuals, scientists and specialists were illtreated and most were murdered. Those who did not agree with the regime, complained or expressed their discontent were charged with rebellion against Angka, that is, the organization, authority and the revolution. They were punished on the spot, their food rations were withdrawn and, what was the most dreadful, they were summoned to higher authorities never to return.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had people murdered. The victims had their skulls smashed with hammers, cudgels or axes. They were shot en masse, forced to run over minefields or chained together by dozens and drowned. Miss Chhiuk Chhim of our delegation is the only survivor of a family which comprised 10 brothers and sisters.

Many intellectuals who had returned from abroad to serve their fatherland and soon rose against the reactionary political line pursued after 17 April 1975, were murdered including Rach Samon; Hou Youn, the former minister of the interior; and Hou Nim, the former minister of information and propaganda of the resistance movement. Many representatives of Kampuchea abroad and to international organizations were also liquidated shortly after their return, for example, Sieng An and Ok Sakim.

In order to camouflage its crimes and the people's resistance and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique fanned a narrowminded nationalism, aroused hatred of foreign countries among the population, provoked border conflicts with Thailand and Laos and, what was the worst, conducted actions of war along the border with Vietnam with the objective of massacring the Vietnamese, of sabotaging peace and friendship between the two countries and of driving the young Kampucheans into death. Thus they served the interests of that clique as well as the expansionist and hegemonic aspirations of the Chinese Government.

Many army officers and soldiers who disagreed with this policy that produced disturbances and tensions with neighboring countries were called to account by their superiors.

In view of this domestic and foreign policy which harmed the people and nation and served the interests and expansionist-hegemonic aspirations of great powers, aroused tensions in Southeast Asia and only brought sadness and suffering on our people; we had no other choice but to rise up. This uprising by the people took place from below, it issued from one region, enveloped the entire country and rapidly became the main power which brought about the complete collapse of a cruel regime which is unique in the history of the Kampuchean nation.

The People's Resistance Enveloped the Entire Country

As early as in 1975 the peoples masses rose in many regions, but since a unity front was lacking they were quelled, such as in the north of Siem Reap in September 1975, in Battambang in August 1976 and in Koh Kong in March 1976. Above all division No 260 in Phnom Penh should be mentioned it was commanded by Choc Ray and was almost completely destroyed.

In 1977, primarily after the order to carry out a simultaneous attack on 20 April 1977 against Vietnam, in the course of which the major part of the armed forces was concentrated in the border areas, the people's uprising came to a climax in Battambang, Koh Kong, Kandal, Siem Reap, Kompang Cham, Stung Treng, Kampot and Kratie.

Since the uprising expanded over all areas and even resulted in desertions among the armed forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, this clique committed a massacre to purge the army to which tens of thousands of people fell victims. In addition 17 of 19 regular army divisions which were employed against Vietnam were either annihilated completely or strongly decimated, thus resulting in a serious weakening.

Political Cadavers in the Service of Beijing

The more the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was weakened the more it feared the people's uprising and intensified the oppression but the more the peoples uprising spread, too. The climax was the uprising of the people's masses and patriotic soldiers on 26 May 1978 in military district 203 (eastern region of Kampuchea) which created a favorable prerequisite for the merger of the truly revolutionary forces throughout the entire country. This made it possible to successfully hold the congress of 2 December 1978 at which the KNUFNS was founded, which ushered in a new stage of the revolutionary struggle that seized the entire country like a powerful storm. The hoisting of the red flag with the five yellow towers at 1230 on 7 January 1979 over the capital of Phnom Penh put an end to a slaveholders regime of a new type, saved the Kampuchean nation from extermination and foreign domination and opened up happy prospects for our country.

This great victory is undoubtedly the outcome of the revolutionary struggle of an oppressed nation which rose against a cruel regime which served a reactionary foreign power. It is the victory of the correct policy of the KNUFNS, the victory of a heroic nation and heroic army with a brilliant revolutionary combat tradition.

Dear delegates, a new life is taking shape in Kampuchea. It is important to form a new society which must start absolutely from scratch, still without hospitals, schools, markets, teaching materials and medicines. This also means that innumerable difficulties are in store for us and that extraordinary efforts must be made; the spirit of independence and sovereignty must be stimulated, the patriotic traditions of the nation must be aroused and in many respects broad international support must be sought.

We are availing ourselves of this opportunity and address to the conference and via its delegates to the peoples, governments and mass organizations of all countries as well as to the international organizations the urgent appeal to come out intensively for the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the entire world and to render every possible support to the Kampuchean people, to the PRK, in the scientific and technical fields, in the field of telecommunications, and transport, education with textbooks, schools, medical assistance, medicines, the treatment of various diseases and so forth, and to see to it that the peoples of the world are informed about the truth in Kampuchea and that the KNUFNS is recognized as the only authentic and legitimate representative of Kampuchea and that the policy of Beijing is denounced which continues using the political cadavers of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to oppose our entire nation.

Advancement on the Road to Socialism

Even though many difficulties are still ahead of us, the Kampuchean people know that they are transitory. They are fully and entirely convinced that with the correct domestic and foreign policy of the KNUFNS under the leadership of the Peoples' Revolutionary Council, with the restoration of the glorious traditions of Angkor, and the advancement on the road of progress--relying on their own forces and on the sympathy and support in all fields of the socialist countries, the young national states, the World Peace Council, the international organizations and the people to whom peace and justice are close to the heart--they will cope with the privations and difficulties and will build a truly peace-loving, independent, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea advancing on the road to socialism.

The Kampuchean people will be victorious. With a feeling of pride that with the great victory of Kampuchea we have contributed positively to the defense and consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and have actively promoted peace in the world, we wish the session of the World Peace Council full success.

Long live peace in the world!

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA, NIGER ENVOYS DEPART--On Wednesday [7 February], Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Peter Lesa Kasanda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia, and Ila Salifou, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger, for farewell visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

LAZAR CABLES RECOGNITION OF NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD131926 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a cable of greetings to Dr Mehdi Bazargan saying also in the message that the Hungarian People's Republic recognizes the Iranian Provisional Government.

ESTI HIRLAP COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD132032 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--ESTI HIRLAP, a Budapest afternoon paper, comments in its Tuesday edition the victory of Ayatollah Khomeyni's followers, writing:

"We do not know for sure what will be the character of the Islam republic in Iran. Neither do we know if the movement which is obviously much more complex than appears on the surface would be falling apart (?after) the victory. In some political respects it seems at least probable that the new system will free more of the country's vast material and intellectual energies, or at least can seek to be more fair in the distribution of goods than the earlier one was. And as far as the international [word indistinct] is concerned, a policeman regime of the region has ceased to exist and a republic seeking real independence and drifting from unilateral orientation probably towards (?being) nonaligned, is being born."

"After the changes in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan the Iranian turn has provoked vehement reactions from the big loser of the developments: [word indistinct]. The old choir blaming weakness and incompetence on the President facing the new elections, has already tuned up. However, experiences warn that it is advisable to keep the flow of passions in the bed of soberness", emphasizes the Budapest paper.

OVARI VISITS SFRY EMBASSY TO MARK KARDELJ'S DEATH

LD132028 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and on behalf of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Council, visited Tuesday the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest to express condolences over the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of Yugoslavia's Federal Presidency and of the Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the Communist League of Yugoslavia.

COMMENT ON PRC'S PLANS TO 'REPRIMAND VIETNAM'

LD091400 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI)--Under the headline "Dangerous Intention" the Budapest daily MAGYAR HIRLAP comments in an editorial on the threats against Vietnam made during his visit to the USA and then to Tokyo by Deng Xiaoping, China's deputy prime minister.

The newspaper editorial notes that "the world's peace-loving and progressive public cannot reconcile itself to the Chinese deputy premier's threats...silence is not possible since after Washington also in Tokyo Deng Xiaoping stated fully unambiguously that his government "is planning certain measures of reprisal and restricted military actions" against Vietnam. The seriousness of his information is confirmed by the reports coming from the Chinese-Vietnamese border..."

The Chinese leaders' statements, coupled with a demonstration of force, reaffirm the conclusion that Beijing's great-power and expansive policy are threatening world's peace and security, the editorial goes on. However, the Chinese chiefs cannot reckon with support for their adventurist policy. At the discussions carried on with Deng Xiaoping, returning from the United States to China via Tokyo, the Japanese Government called on Beijing to refrain from using force in its dispute with the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. Foreign Minister Sonoda told him also that the deployment of Chinese military formations along Vietnam's border fills the insular country with concern. The importance of the Japanese Government's statement is enhanced by the fact that when concluding the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty the Chinese leaders hoped to use Japan as an ally in realizing their great-power and expansive policy".

"Beijing's dangerous intention designed to "reprimand Vietnam" is condemned not only by Japan but by every government of the world pursuing a realistic policy", stressed in conclusion the editorial in MAGYAR HIRLAP.

LIGNITE MINING SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO FUEL POWER STATIONS

LD122326 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--More than fifty percent of Hungary's needs for energy carriers is met by imports today.

Since 1960 the energy situation in the country has been characterized by a growing demand for imports, with hydrocarbons dominating. The proportion of coal in the total energy supplies at the turn of this century was predicted in 1973 to stand at 8 percent.

The 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in 1975 passed a decision for a more efficient and fuller utilization of the domestic coal reserves and called for electric energy production to be based (?fully) on coal and on the domestic nuclear sources of energy.

The rocketing oil prices have lent increased significance all over the world to coal, especially to lignite, as it is cheap to obtain by surface mining. The bulk of Hungary's solid mineral fuel stocks--49 percent of the industrial reserves--consists of lignite, the fields of which extend to practically all parts of the country. The conditions and the period of their formation are identical: The explored stock actually forms part of a continuous lignite field close under the surface. The formation of these layers date back to the Pliocene. They are of ligneous structure in the stage of carbonization.

Lignite, used primarily in power stations, is also gaining importance in metallurgy, chemical industry and agriculture (e.g. coking, carburating, artificial fertilizer production, etc.).

Hungary's electric power production and energetic machine building have plenty of experience in fuelling with lignite or with low quality brown coal. The lignite fields explored recently in the vicinity of the power station of Varpalota (Transdanubia) and near the lignite power station of Matra (north Hungary) suggest themselves as bases for the 120-megawatt 'November 7' power station of Inota, and for the 800-megawatt 'Gagarin' thermal power station of Gyongyos, north Hungary. The early 1960's marked the beginning of a new era in the development of modern mass-production open-cut mines. The Thorez mines, established near Gyongyos between 1960 and 1970, and the connected Gagarin thermal power station have fundamentally changed the role of lignite in the national economy. There are plans to introduce a computerized system of production management in the early 1980s.

There may be need to construct more coal-fuelled power stations till the end of this century in Hungary. Geological surveys have indicated 7 potential sites. Most important is the north Hungarian region of Kal-Kapolna with a 1,240-million-ton coal deposit to provide feed-stock for a 2,500-megawatt power station. The lignite resources of the region could also be utilized by enlargement of the nearby Gagarin power station, to reach a capacity of 3,000-3,300 megawatts thus avoiding the need to build a separate one, depending on the outcome of economic calculation.

The Bukkabrany region, situated on the verge between Bukk Mountains and the great plain, contains deposits of 1,000 million tons of coal, assigned to feed a 2,000-megawatt power station. Lignite layers of 970 million tons were discovered during geological prospecting in 1974-1976 along the western border. On the current technical level this area allows for the location of surface-cut mines with an annual capacity of 7 to 8 million tons, plenty for a 1,500-megawatt power station to be provided with fuel. The lignite deposits of Magyrede (400 million tons) and [words indistinct] million tons, both situated in north Hungary--are scheduled to feed a 1,500-megawatt power station to be set up in the vicinity. Two minor lignite fields opened up in north Hungary may serve as basis for expansion of the Borsod and the Gagarin power stations, each by 200 megawatts.

BRIEFS

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE--Budapest, February 6, MTI--An international conference on the foreign policy of the United States began in Budapest on Tuesday. Laszlo Pinter, professor at the International Politics Department at the HSWP's Political Academy, made the opening lecture at the plenary meeting and then V.V. Aleksandrov, head of the International Relations Department at the Academy for Social Sciences of the Soviet Communist Party, delivered a lecture under the title "Soviet-American Relations and International Detente." The (?plenary) meeting is followed by meetings of sections from Thursday on. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD]

JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BAZARGAN, DISCUSSES TIES

LD131940 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message to Premier of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan in which he voiced the willingness of the Polish Government to maintain friendly relations with the new Iranian authorities.

Premier Jaroszewicz congratulated Premier Mehdi Bazargan on his appointment to the office and conveyed the wishes of prosperity for Iranian people in connection with the victory of the revolution in Iran.

Piotr Jaroszewicz assured the Iranian premier of Poland's readiness to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with Iran, in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and noninterference in internal matters, cooperation serving the cause of world peace and detente.

The Polish premier voiced the conviction that Polish-Iranian cooperation will continue to serve the interests of both nations which are linked by 500 years of friendly relations.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD140656 Warsaw PAP in English 0502 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Press review on Iran]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb, PAP--The ZYCIE WARSZAWY columnist writes on situation in Iran: "Saving the rest of its influences in Iran, choosing between relatively restricted options, because of committed mistakes and miscalculations, the American diplomacy is simultaneously striving to fill the vacuum after the loss of Iran. The most loyal until recently and the biggest ally of the U.S. in the Middle East will never be able to play the role of a chief pillar of the United States' anticommunist strategy in that region even if American fortunes take a turn for the better. And hence a hectic search for a new "gendarme" of the Persian Gulf.

For that role the United States singled out conservative Saudi Arabia. Washington hopes that Riyadh will become a foundation of a new pro-American alliance. Besides Saudi Arabia the alliance would include Israel, Egypt, and, some say, Jordan. No wonder that capitals of these countries are legs of the tour of the U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown. It is also significant that a representative of the Pentagon had been chosen to complete this not easy mission. Not aware of Iran's experiences, representatives of Carter's administration are of the opinion that the equipping of the allied armies with most sophisticated American arms purchased in large amounts is the best warrant of securing its strategic interests in gulf and the Red Sea in future.

The Iranian revolution proves that the disregard of social and historical aspect of transformations in the Middle East brings discredit to founders of various neocolonial strategies who were too hastily trusted in the White House and who are today trying desperately to put up the falling construction.

Commenting on the situation in Iran the trade union daily GLOS PRACY says inter alia: "The first stage of the 'Islamic revolution' ended together with the victory of the anti-monarchist forces. Now the most important task consists in restoring peace to Iran, getting back on move the paralyzed economy and setting up a new structure of authority.

"A compromise between the Iranian Shi'ites and the laymen seems to be the most probable. As far as Iran's foreign policy is concerned, the new authorities announce that they will put an end to Iran's political and economic dependence on imperialist powers. Iran's stand on the Middle East conflict is also changing radically." "The overthrow of the monarchy is only a beginning of the long road," says GLOS PRACY in conclusion.

MOSCOW PUBLISHES COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO USSR

For a Moscow PRAVDA account of the joint Soviet-Polish communique published on the visit of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to the Soviet Union 5-8 February, see the East Europe section of the 13 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PZPR POLITBURO STUDIES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD140010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting today the party Central Committee Politburo was acquainted with the state of supplies of energy, fuels and raw materials to the economy this year. It has been recommended that production delays be made up and that everything possible be done to further rationalize the raw material and energy sectors of the economy by encouraging work force initiatives and by the organization of social supervision. Next the Politburo studied an assessment of the realization of market-oriented investments and an analysis of the use of production capacity by the newly commissioned enterprises. Next on the agenda the proposals made by the PZPR deputies club concerning the modernization of the code of administrative procedure were examined. Further simplification of administrative procedure and increased social supervision over it is envisaged. The draft is to be submitted to the Sejm during the current term.

GIEREK ADDRESSES 29 JANUARY SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

AU121520 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 29 January Warsaw second national conference of representatives of workers self-government groups: "Constant Concern for Improved Living and Working Conditions of All People Is and Will Be the Overriding Aim of Our Party's Policy"]

[Text] Comrades, at this conference we have discussed the main lines of the activities we must pursue if we are to insure the implementation of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development in 1979.

The results we have achieved in the past years have confirmed the correctness of the party's socioeconomic strategy. Our community is now enjoying better living and working conditions. The international authority of our country has also increased and its economic position in the world is gaining strength.

However, we are still aware of the enormous tasks facing us and of the many, many difficult tasks we have been unable to solve in previous years.

Constant concern for improving the living and working conditions of all our people is and will always be the overriding aim of our party's policy, as demonstrated by the 13th Central Committee plenum and by the fact that the entire strategy of our economic development in 1979 has been subordinated to this task. This strategy envisages the best possible increase in the living standards of the working people, especially of those less affluent and of retired workers.

Our aim is to insure worthy living conditions for them as attested to by the considerably increased expenditures on social benefits and retirement pensions. Nor are we stingy in providing funds to improve the social conditions of workers and work safety.

The Unchangeable Aim--the Good of the Family

As for social aims, we are, as always, greatly concerned for the problems of families, for improving the care for mothers and children and for creating the best possible conditions for educating and training young people. We have begun the implementation of educational reform, are already implementing the program for developing the network of health service centers and have earmarked large funds for the construction of new hospitals.

Bearing in mind the enormous importance of intensifying and improving our efforts to strengthen the position of the family and to enhance the health of our people, we intend to discuss the issues connected with this at one of the coming plenums of the Central Committee and to map out a relevant long-term program.

At the same time, we are pursuing many diverse projects to accelerate housing construction. We are doing all we can to increase the number of new apartments from year to year, to reduce the number of families waiting for new apartments and to insure that the resources for housing construction are effectively used to the satisfaction of the working people. I appeal to all production enterprises to assist, if they are able, in finishing the work on new apartments.

Esteemed comrades, following years of profound changes in the socioeconomic structure, we are now entering a period in which our basic attention must be focused on a development that guarantees an effective harmony of social and economic needs.

In this decade a rapid increase in the wages of all segments of our population has produced unprecedented postwar quantitative and qualitative changes in demand so that, despite a high rate of increases in production and despite supplies to the market, we have not been able to avoid difficulties and troubles. This is why we regard and will regard harmony in meeting the consumer needs of the population as the basic element of the implementation of our strategy of socioeconomic development. This is because this harmony determines the mood of the community and the effectiveness of the economy. We should now mobilize all forces and resources for the purpose of better meeting the needs of society.

We Seek To Overfulfill Market Production

Our joint task is to try to overfulfill market production through more effectively using the relevant resources. We appeal to all workforces in production enterprises to demonstrate their social commitment and ambition by increasing and further improving the production of goods for the domestic market. Comrades, devote your initiative and the militancy of your fellow workers to this task.

Maintaining a high discipline in wage claims will be equally important for improvements in the market situation and for achieving the planned increase in the real wages of the population. We should intensify social resentment of all violations of the discipline of the wage fund administration and of the valid norms by which prices are fixed and applied. Workers self-government bodies have much to do in this regard, primarily in their own enterprises. The unjustified advantages achieved by an enterprise through increases in prices are a burden on the living costs of the workers of other enterprises and, to some extent, affect the living standards of the population.

The implementation of this year's tasks concerning foreign trade is of particular importance for the harmony of our socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

This harmony can be achieved only through a rapid increase in our exports and through improvements in their effectiveness. We have reserved the necessary resources in the national socioeconomic plan to back your initiatives aimed at overfulfilling export production tasks. These resources will be provided for the most effective export projects proposed by production enterprises, projects that guarantee rapid results. We are awaiting your initiatives in this regard.

Importance of Progress in the Effectiveness of Economic Management

Comrades, progress in the effectiveness of economic management will have a decisive significance for achieving the social and economic aims mapped out by this year's plan. At the previous conferences and at today's conference you have given us examples of effective activities and of many opportunities for action that have not been taken advantage of.

Many factors determine effective performance. I will not mention all of them because you are generally familiar with them. What is particularly important at present is to insure that production processes continue in an undisturbed manner. In the past few weeks these processes have been very much disturbed, and this is connected with the fact that the demand for raw materials and energy, which is increasing from year to year, is not being fully met. These shortages continue to occur, although we have always given preference to the raw materials and energy sectors of the national economy because these sectors determine the rate of the further development of the national economy and are an important source of hard currency in foreign trade. It is impossible to solve the rapid demand for fuels, electricity and raw materials exclusively by rapidly increasing their production because this requires enormous investment outlays.

Decisive improvements in the management of raw materials and energy are a necessary and especially important task for the present and for the future. The work of all the echelons of the national economy must be focused on this issue so that our needs and possibilities can be better balanced; raw and other materials can be rationally used in production processes; norms for the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy can be constantly revised; available substitutes can be used more extensively for some materials and engineering innovations in the area of materials can be more fully applied in practice.

Raw materials are increasingly expensive throughout the world and are increasingly difficult to obtain. This is why every enterprise must draw the necessary conclusions for its performance.

We Must Be Responsible Not Only for Our Own Production

Workers self-government conferences should also pay keen attention to improvements in production cooperation among enterprises and to activities to improve the quality, punctuality and consistency of mutual cooperation supplies. An effective production cooperation is an indispensable element of harmonious production processes and of the development of socialist production relations. It also attests to a sense of the shared social responsibility not only for the implementation of one's own tasks, but for the effective fulfillment of one's duties vis-a-vis other enterprises.

For example, our construction trades still use high quotas of materials, and extravagance and waste are still the rule on many construction sites. This concerns both the materials used on a massive scale and many materials in short supply used for finishing and fixture work. This intensifies shortages of materials and often leads to stoppages of construction work and to the slowing down of the housing construction rate. [paragraph continues]

Workers self-government groups in construction enterprises should be bolder in insuring a rational and effective use of materials. Concern for a thrifty use of materials coupled with increases in the production of the materials in short supply and with improvements in the discipline of deliveries should be reflected in a closer cooperation between workers self-government groups in construction and in industrial enterprises.

To Effectively Use Raw and Other Materials

An inefficient management of materials in many enterprises is intensifying difficulties in the supply of materials and technical equipment. Despite shortages, the stocks of materials held by some enterprises are above the prescribed norms. Stock-taking and checks show that enterprises are holding large amounts of surplus materials, which could be used by the enterprises suffering from shortages. Comrades, analyze what could be done in this regard and how we could effectively use material reserves.

In our activities to promote a rational management of raw and other materials we should value every initiative aimed at conserving and effectively using various resources. We expect that workers self-government conferences and enterprise managements will adopt specific measures in this regard, clearly define the relevant tasks and insure that their implementation is consistently controlled.

Improvements in product quality are of key importance to rational use of available stocks of raw and other materials as well as of manpower. We cannot be satisfied with the situation in this regard. We need thorough analyses of reasons for the poor quality of many products and services and we need specific and consistent measures to improve this situation. To do this, both production enterprises and the domestic trade network must carry out thorough analyses of shortcomings and must tighten the quality checks of products. Only in this way will we be able to relieve service enterprises from excessive repairs and insure that customers are satisfied with their purchases. We must always remember that producers also buy products and that ultimately they harm themselves if they produce low quality goods. New possibilities to increase efforts to improve product quality will be provided for by the new bill on the quality of products, services, works and buildings. Let us remember, however, that not even the best law can achieve its purpose if it is not backed by man's resolve to improve the existing state of affairs.

The further development of workers inventiveness has a great role to play in the efforts to improve the effectiveness of economic management. Inventiveness is not only important economically, but constitutes a significant area in which talented workers, technicians and engineers can influence production processes. Inventiveness also encourages the creativity of the working man.

Our achievements in this regard are considerable. Last year over 350,000 various inventions were submitted, of which over 270,000 were used. However, we think that the rate of increase in workers' inventiveness in our country is too slow compared with our rapidly growing modern production potential which helps to stimulate inventiveness and to boost the economy's needs for inventions and improvements.

The basic conditions to boost the output of inventions and ideas exist: Our workers, technicians and engineers have high standards of knowledge, skills and expert training, and our country possesses a large and talented cadre of scientific workers.

Workers self-government groups can achieve a great deal in this area by creating organizational-technical conditions for developing the invention movement, by channeling workers initiatives and by controlling the principles of just rewards for inventions and improvements.

We Need Conscientious and Disciplined Work

Comrades, production processes and effective economic management are ultimately determined by man. Conscientious and reliable performance, responsibility for one's tasks and effectiveness and discipline in discharging one's duties are factors that determine increases in social productivity of labor. In turn these increases determine better living and working conditions and the implementation of basic social aims.

Comrades, let us have the courage to state that although in the past few years we have noted progress in the discipline and quality of work in many enterprises and many professional communities, shortcomings in this regard which hinder economic progress, spoil the work atmosphere and lower the results of our nationwide efforts are continuing.

Since we must achieve the entire increase in material production through increases in productivity, we should declare a resolute struggle against all these shortcomings. The role of workers self-government conferences in this area is also very important. No one is so well informed about reserves, about defects in work discipline and organization and about a genuine and not merely an apparent commitment to work and duties as the teams of workers are.

To Improve the Control Functions of Workers Self-Government Groups

We encourage improvements in the effectiveness of economic management by efforts to perfect the planning and management system and, especially, by more effectively using workers initiatives. As early as February 1971 the eighth Central Committee plenum mapped out the basic lines of activity in this regard and the sixth and seventh party congresses reaffirmed and developed these lines. Improvements in the system of functioning [doskonalenie systemu funkcjonowania] have been an important factor in the country's socioeconomic progress in the past 8 years.

At the present we must continue with efforts to strengthen central planning as an expression of nationwide interests and, at the same time, to increase the self-dependence and responsibility of economic organizations. This is a tested method of correctly linking the overall economic commitment to the effectiveness and dynamism of performance of enterprises and other economic organizations. Guided by this approach, we will improve the criteria and methods of evaluating the performance of economic organizations, administrative bodies and cadres so that they are able to better stimulate efforts to increase the effectiveness and quality of work.

The workers class--its experience, its sense of efficiency and its feeling for socialist justice--is our reliable bulwark in our work to improve the system of economic management. In keeping with Politburo directives, workers self-government conferences have done a great deal in working out and implementing measures to improve management in production enterprises, plants and industrial associations. Workers self-government groups must continue to improve their controlling functions. All these activities constitute an important component part of socialist democracy and help strengthen the responsibility of workers self-government and of all work forces for their own enterprises and for the entire national economy.

Comrades, party policy always attaches great importance to the task of improving working conditions, and we do not begrudge any fiscal resources for this purpose. In 1971-77 we provided almost 2.5 times more resources for improving working conditions than in the previous 7 years. This enabled us to considerably reduce the number of dangerous jobs and to consistently decrease the number of job accidents. However, we are not satisfied with the progress achieved in this regard. Nor is it possible to deal with all work safety problems with the help of additional material means.

Completely unjustified disproportions in work safety and hygiene conditions--disproportions caused by subjective reasons--continue to exist. As demonstrated by an analysis of the causes of work accidents, these disproportions result from violations of regulations, from a lack of discipline and good order, from shortcomings in making machines and installations safe, and from defective work organization. The potential opportunities for improving the situation in this regard are not everywhere used.

I wish to express my conviction that the complete implementation of the Politburo resolution of last January with regard to further activities by party bodies, economic administration and trade unions aimed at improving the safety and hygiene of work will produce further progress in this area. I appeal to workers self-government groups and managements of plants, enterprises, industrial associations and ministries to deal with this problem. We will return to it every now and then.

Social and welfare activities in enterprises are of fundamental importance for improving the living conditions of work forces. The principles of the social fund, which were introduced 5 years ago, have on the whole helped level off differences [in benefits].

However, we must continue to see to it that the social benefits and assistance provided by the enterprise social funds are equitably distributed and that workers in difficult material conditions, families with many children, single mothers with children to bring up, pensioners, and workers working under severe conditions harmful to health are taken care of.

Conscious Social Militancy Will Be Decisive

Comrades, one of the fundamental conditions for the effective and efficient implementation of social and production tasks in production enterprises is for all members of work forces to have the full knowledge of the aims and tasks facing their enterprises, individual shops and labor brigades. Comrades, see to it that the information concerning production tasks, intended organization measures, activities to improve the safety and hygiene of work and plans for social and cultural activities reaches every worker. This information is also the necessary condition for implementing by workers self-government the control functions vis-a-vis administration. These functions are guaranteed by the statutes of workers self-government conferences.

Control implementation of not only the resolutions for production plans, but also those concerning the internal social problems of individual production enterprises and plants. Tell work forces about the implementation of every proposal that has been submitted. Be more active and consistent in dealing with these problems and report ever irregularity so that no proposal disappears in some desk. Of course, not every proposal, however correct, can be implemented immediately, but the point is that those who submit proposals should know that they have been dealt with and will be implemented as soon as is possible. This is an important factor in bolstering the conviction of workers that the increased requirements of discipline and conscientiousness in discharging one's duties apply equally to all workers and employees.

I listed the importance of all these tasks and the necessary lines of activity in the letter I addressed last month on behalf of the Politburo to the workers self-government conferences.

Esteemed comrades, we were implementing last year's tasks under difficult conditions. The conditions for implementing the 1979 plan at the beginning of this year have also been much more difficult than we could visualize. All plants, production enterprises and industrial associations should organize their production schedules and other activities so that they are able to eliminate backlogs created at the beginning of January and to insure the complete implementation of this year's planned tasks.

Because of the great commitment and dedication of energy, transportation and production workers in industry and in other sectors of the national economy we have been able to partially eliminate the losses of the first days of January. This is a favorable indication that our economy will make further progress in 1979, just as it did in 1978.

Comrades, I would like to extend my most cordial thanks to all workers, enterprise managements and sociopolitical activists for their toil and efforts to increase our nationwide achievements. The working people in our country have demonstrated through their reliable work that they support in the best way our party's socioeconomic policy, whose main purpose is and will be the good of man and the best satisfaction of his needs.

I wish to express the conviction that, in keeping with the best traditions, our country's workers class and the working people will begrudge no effort in fully implementing this year's tasks.

The best way to honor the 35th anniversary of People's Poland is to show high social and production militancy and total commitment in favor of the implementation of this year's national socioeconomic plan. The initiatives of work forces in many production enterprises concerning civic pledges are an expression of just this attitude. I am convinced that, in honoring this important jubilee, all workers self-government conferences will carry out production pledges to enrich our people and our fatherland with new values.

Comrades, in the middle of this year we will hold the third national conference of representatives of workers self-government groups. I would like us to be able to state at this conference how much we have done not only in eliminating the backlogs of the first days of January, but also in implementing this year's plan and what we want to do in order to come to the eighth party congress with worthy achievements. I am convinced that we will be able to report to the congress that the time we have been granted has been fully used for the good of socialism and the people and for the development of our country.

BRIEFS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MILITARY TECHNIQUE--Warsaw, 5 Feb, PAP--A one-volume, lavishly illustrated "Encyclopedia of Military Technique," brought out by the Ministry of National Defence publishers will appear in sale later this month. The book has over 6,000 entries in alphabetic order and covers missiles, aviation and navy technique vehicles, arms, mass destruction weapons, engineering, radio-electronics, management and control, logistics, etc. It is supplied with 32 colour plates featuring some 100 profiles of various types of arms, alongside some 640 photos of military equipment, and 1,700 figures and photos to illustrate individual entries and is the first publication of its kind to be brought out in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD]

POLISH-SOVIET PIPELINE TALKS--On 31 January Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski received Aleksey Sorokin, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises of the USSR, and discussed with him problems connected with the completion of the joint CEMA investment: the gas pipeline between Orenburg and the USSR western border. Problems of cooperation between Polish and Soviet construction organizations specializing in oil and gas pipelines were also discussed. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE LINES--Teams of workers from the telecommunications service have begun to install new automatic telephone lines linking Szczecin with Slupsk and Zielona Gora. The new automatic telephone lines are scheduled to go into operation in the second quarter of this year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD]

II. 14 Feb 79

ROMANIA

H 1

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO BUCHAREST PLANT

LD140640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Feb, AGERPRES--On February 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the "23 August" works, one of the main industrial units of Bucharest.

On this visit Romania's president was accompanied by Gheorghe Pana, mayor general of the capital city.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to this representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry acquires a particular importance as it takes place at the beginning of this year decisive for the implementation of the current five-year plan provision in best conditions.

At the same time the visit of the Romanian head of state to one of the most important industrial units of Bucharest is particularly significant as the general meetings of the working people are held throughout the country being called to examine the activity of each unit, finalize the political and organizational measures for steadily improving economic activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working dialogue with the executives of the relevant ministry, of the profile industrial central, with the workers and experts of the enterprises encompassed a wide range of problems regarding the specific aspects of the machine-building industry, steady diversification of production, promotion of technical progress on a large scale, cutting down of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and electric power consumption.

The results scored by this strong collectivity show that in the first years of the five-year plan period the industrial output of the unit increased by almost 29 percent, 25 new types of highly complex machines and equipment--among which the 2,400 h.p. hydraulic diesel locomotive, diesel engines of various capacities and powers and high-performance compressors for different uses--having been assimilated into production.

Appreciating the results of this collectivity, President Nicolae Ceausescu specified in his talk with the management of the enterprise that the unit did not fully implement the plan provisions for last year with some important products. The executives of the enterprise said that a mobilizing programme was elaborated for this year stipulating actions to make up for the delays and to increase the marketable production by 17.8 percent and exports by 2.3 times.

As a result of the actions undertaken, the balance sheet of January shows the fulfillment of all plan indices--marketable production, net and physical production, export and labour productivity.

Visiting the compressor factory, Romania's president analysed, together with those present, the programme of measures worked out by the experts of the enterprise with a view to developing and diversifying the output of these products which are much requested both in Romania, especially by the petrochemical industry, and abroad.

Then, President Nicolae Ceausescu analysed the activity in another basic sector of the enterprise--the engine production. There also special actions have been taken for renewing and extending the range of engines necessary for equipping drilling rigs, locomotives, heavy transport means and ships.

President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the programme of developing the family of high power engines, of drilling rigs in particular, of generating sets be implemented as soon as possible in order to meet the requirements of the national economy and those of the foreign market in best conditions. Likewise, stress was laid on the need for increasing the production of spare parts for a better supply to the beneficiaries, the foreign ones included.

The last sector visited in the large works was the locomotive factory unit making a remarkable contribution to endowing railway transport with modern means of high performances. As a matter of fact, the quality of the hydraulic diesel locomotives of various capacities produced there is highly appreciated in the foreign market; more than 80 percent of the factory output is delivered to scores of countries. The collectivity's preoccupation for raising and diversifying the production materialized in extending the range of locomotives, in keeping with the requirements of the home and foreign beneficiaries.

There, too, Romania's president insisted on the necessity of exemplarily implementing the plan provisions, of raising the efficiency of the entire activity.

Particular stress was laid upon the preoccupations for permanently improving the quality and modernizing the technologies of construction, which will contribute to a better look and higher performance of the locomotives.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the need to take measures for the reorganization of production flows meant to improve the quality, increase the production, shorten the time of manufacturing the locomotives, so that parallel to the implementation of this year's plan, the making up for the last year's delays and the fulfillment of the contract obligations to foreign firms should be ensured.

Meets With Working People

LD1410658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2040 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Feb, AGRPRES--After the working visit to the Bucharest "23 August" works in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council of the Working People of Romania, took part, the same day in the afternoon, in the general meeting of the working people in that large and representative industrial unit of Bucharest.

Together with President Nicolae Ceausescu, attending the meeting were Gheorghe Pana, mayor-general of the capital city, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, party activists, representatives of the management of ministries and central institutes.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's participation in the proceedings of the high forum of workers' management of this important machine-building enterprise is illustrative of the steady preoccupation of the Romanian head of state for the adoption of most efficient measures for developing the economic activity, for raising it onto a qualitatively superior state in view of a faster advance of Romania on the road of progress and socialist civilization. It also mirrors the special significance the RCP, its general secretary attach to deepening socialist democracy, ensuring the organizational frame proper to a direct and effective participation of the working class, of all working people in running economic and social affairs, in governing the entire society.

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ROMANIA

The 1978 activity of the "23 August" works and of the working people's council of that unit was examined during the meeting. Many participants, workers, experts, executives of the works as well as Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, took part in the debates. At the end of the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

The meeting of the working people approved the economic plan for 1979 and the budget of incomes and expenditures of the works, as well as the pledge to socialist emulation. The collective work contract, the plan of incomes and expenses for the fund destined to social actions were also approved and the front-ranking sections in the 1978 socialist emulation were designated.

The meeting also elected the trade union committee and the auditing commission.

The participants expressed the determination of all working people in the big Bucharest works to intensify their efforts for fulfilling their tasks for this year, to meet the 35th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the twelfth Congress of the RCP with special results, increasing their contribution to implementing the wide-ranging programme of developing the national economy, of Romania's flourishing. [sentence as received]

CEAUSESCU TO PAY 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT TO BULGARIA 15-17 FEB

AU140742 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/2/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay a visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Bulgaria over February 15-17, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CEAUSESCU GREETES CONGO PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU140845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/2/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Colonel Denis Sassou-N'Guesso on the latter's taking office as president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

I express my belief--the telegram says--that the relations of friendship, of close cooperation and solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo will further strengthen and develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Congolese peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and understanding in the world, of the building of a new international economic order.

MANESCU CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BAZARGAN, RECOGNIZES GOVERNMENT

AU131625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Iranian Provisional Government on the occasion of his appointment, wishing him success in this responsible function.

The cable states that the Socialist Republic of Romania recognizes the Provisional Government of Iran and expresses the conviction that the friendly relations of cooperation between Romania and Iran will continue to develop, in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED BETWEEN ROMANIAN, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

AU121845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Text] A cooperation protocol for 1979 was signed in Moscow on 9 February between the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (UASP), and the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society (APSR).

The document envisages the organization of events in our country and in the USSR pegged to remarkable events in the life of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, and of activities to present the successes attained by the two countries in building socialism and communism, activities designed to contribute to continuously strengthening Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. It also envisages exchanges of delegations and lecturers, exhibitions and documentary material.

The document was signed for Romania by Maria Groza, member of the Bureau of the ARLUS General Council, and for the USSR by Anna Tsukanova, first deputy chairman of the APSR central leadership. The signing ceremony was attended by Vasilii Konotop, CPSU Central Committee member, and chairman of the APSR central leadership; vice chairmen and other leaders of the UASP and APSR, and members of the two delegations which conducted the negotiations. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Gheorghe Badrus.

Soviet Friendship Delegation Departs

AU121847 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The delegation of activists of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, led by V.V. Gordeyev, deputy head of the General Directorate for International Tourism of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, which attended the events organized in our country on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance at the invitation of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union [ARLUS], left Bucharest on Saturday 10 February. The delegation was received by Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the ARLUS General Council.

During their stay in our country the guests also had talks at the ARLUS General Council, the Brasov County party committee, the Cluj County party committee, and toured industrial units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in the counties of Brasov and Cluj.

LEBANESE PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD132244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/2/1979--A delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party (P.S.P.) of the Lebanon led by Walid Jurblatt, president of the party, arrived in Bucharest on February 13 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.

The delegation includes: Salim Kozah, secretary-general, Daoud Hamid and Adel Sayour, members of the Executive Committee of the PSP.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD132154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/2/1979--Bucharest was left on February 13 by the economic delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister of state, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, that visited Romania. During the visit an agreement was signed on economic and technical cooperation between Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic.

BURTICA RECEIVES BURUNDI GEOLOGY MINISTER

AU140843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/2/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on February 13 Gaspard Emery Karenzo, minister of geology and mining, chairman for Burundi of the Romanian-Burundi joint government commission of economic and technical cooperation, now visiting Romania. They approached questions regarding the further development of the relations of Romanian-Burundi economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, the expansion of the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

CONSTANTA PORT MODERNIZATION OUTLINED

AU091118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/2/1979--The Constanta port, Romania's main maritime gate, which has witnessed, for almost a decade, a phased-out complex of works aimed at increasing its harbour capacity, will develop in 1979 at rates higher than those of the previous years.

This year's works are part of the fourth stage of development and modernization of the port, which--although scheduled to be completed until 1982--will be over in 1979. They aim at raising the capacity of the port by ensuring new berths and warehouses, by extending the modern transport technologies and increasing the speed of the loading-unloading process.

Thus, the two installations based on the "roll on, roll off" system are proofs of the extension of the new goods transport technologies. At the same time, the extant operating capacities will be supplied with new berths, endowed with up-to-date equipments, such as the mooring for 150,000 dwt oil tankers, of Romanian design. The works for this unit started at the end of last year. Loading-unloading installations will be set on the two bridge stockades that will connect the shore with the mooring. A 3 km navigable channel will be built in order to facilitate ships' access to this quay. The division by sectors created conditions for specialization of operations and training of workers, for introducing advanced technologies, which will increase traffic speed and safety and will also diminish expenditures.

By the extension and modernization of the works which are to be carried out this year, the capacity of the Constanta port will grow, and so will the goods traffic volume which will be 22 percent bigger than last year. This means an annual traffic of almost 23.5 million tons goods beside oil and other liquid products. Thus, by the end of 1979, loading-unloading operations for a 75,000 tons goods volume will be performed daily in the Constanta port.

MORE ON FUNERAL FOR EDVARD KARDELJ 13 FEB

REUTER Report

WAL31921 London REUTERS in English 1919 GMT 13 Feb 79 WA

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 13, REUTER--Yugoslav President Tito today surprised diplomats and political observers by failing to appear at the state funeral for his longtime associate, Edvard Kardelj.

Marshal Tito paid his last respects to Kardelj at the government building where he was lying in state, but failed to join the more than 100,000 mourners at the actual funeral.

Western diplomatic sources said they believed the 86-year-old leader, who cut short a Middle East visit by two days because of Kardelj's death, may have been advised to avoid the emotional and physical strain of attending the lengthy funeral ceremonies, held in pouring rain.

Following [the] 105-minute ceremonies, Kardelj, who had long been regarded as Marshal Tito's most likely successor, was buried in Ljubljana, a traditional northwestern Yugoslavia burial place for national heroes.

Kardelj, who died of cancer on Saturday, served as the chief theoretician of "Titoism" after Yugoslavia broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948, and was subsequently accused of Marxist heresy by the Kremlin.

Although Yugoslavia has established generally good relations with Moscow since the break, the Soviet Union was represented at the funeral today only by Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union's first vice-president, Vasily Kuznetsov, today visited the Yugoslav Embassy to sign a book of condolences for Kardelj. Mr Kuznetsov was accompanied by several other communist officials.

Other Eastern bloc countries sent special party and government delegations.

The officially-inspired Yugoslav media have pointedly reported that official Soviet news media paid little attention to Mr Kardelj's death.

The semi-official Belgrade daily POLITIKA tucked away a brief telegram of condolence from the Soviet Central Committee among a long list of messages from foreign leaders throughout the world.

President Tito later today flew from Ljubljana to the central Yugoslav Adriatic port of Split, for what was officially described as "a rest after a strenuous tour of the Middle East during which he visited Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan."

Tito Signs Condolence Book

LD132107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Today President Tito signed the book of condolences that was opened in connection with the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

President Tito wrote:

"To the last day of your life, dear Comrade Bevo, you remained loyal to the ideals of our revolution. You made a huge contribution to the construction of our socialist, self-management and nonaligned community and to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Your shining image as a communist and revolutionary will be an example and encouragement to present and future generations. Ljubljana, 13/2/1979.

Djuranovic Message Reported

LD131300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The news of the death of Edvard Kardelj has had a painful impact in all parts of the SFRY. The TANJUG editorial board is continually getting statements by sociopolitical leaders, scholars, cultural and public workers, and by work organizations and producers who knew Comrade Kardelj or who, in the daily life of our socialist construction, followed Kardelj's revolutionary thought and deeds.

Djuranovic

It is difficult at this moment to find the right words to say everything one feels with the knowledge of the bitter truth that Edvard Kardelj is no longer among us. For in the generation of communists to which I belong--and deeply convinced that this applies to all later ones--the manner of Kardelj's thinking was a model of dialectical, truly Marxist world outlook, of the substance of social relations, of class struggle, of the nationality issue and of the paths of revolutionary struggle. I always had the feeling that Marx could be understood better and more fully through Kardelj because Kardelj's analyses of social reality with us, in our country, in our society, in an entire historical era, are Marxism in the best edition and a weapon for revolutionary activity in the fullest sense of the world.

To build something new is a most difficult thing to do, and in my view Kardelj's achievement, in its substance, is channeled into and turned toward the establishment of something new. I think that more than anybody else he understood that a constant struggle for new things had of necessity to be based on clearly formulated strategic directions of the development of the revolution at every crossroad of its march forward. He always and in good time sensed the oncoming (?development) and with an analysis of current circumstances and with the force of a great visionary, he came by the answers which clearly pointed out the strategic direction of social action in general, and that of the League of Communists in particular. I think that our revolution could always be young, authentic and dynamic because beside Tito it had an architect of the strategy of its development of Comrade Edvard Kardelj's qualities.

I see this as the most important message bequeathed to us by Comrade Kardelj with his revolutionary achievement. We must strive and fight, in fact, that Kardelj's way of thinking and working may prevail in our ranks and in our work as much and as fully as possible.

Moreover, I am convinced that the deeply humane meaning of our revolution and of its overall philosophy would not have been possible without the intellectual achievement and revolutionary practice of Edvard Kardelj. In the fire of the hardest revolutionary battles, in the course of the greatest social turmoil and elimination of old social relations, of social injustice, of national oppression and lack of freedom and in the era of superhuman efforts along unblazed trails to build our great present and even more beautiful future, socialist self-management society, with his inexhaustible energy and with the force of his genius, Edvard Kardelj--more and better than anyone else--like an architect sculpted the noblest gems of deeply democratic, socialist, self-management, workers' and truly people's soul of our revolution.

I see this as the inestimable significance of Kardelj's revolutionary heritage which will withstand all the trials of our struggle not only today and tomorrow, but in an entire era ahead of us.

Djuranovic Receives Algerian Delegation

LD132034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, February 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic has received the Algerian delegation which attended the ceremonious funeral of Edvard Kardelj here this morning. Members of the delegation conveyed to the Yugoslav prime minister the Algerian president's and the Algerian people's condolences on the death of the prominent member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Relations between the two countries and, in particular, the strengthening of non-aligned unity were discussed during the reception.

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED ON DEATH OF KARDELJ

Romanian CP's Valter Roman

LD131624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG)--"Kardelj was an eminent communist, revolutionary and combatant, a theoretician who, with his work, tore down all world boundaries," Valter Roman, Communist Party of Romania Central Committee member and director-general of the Editura Politica Marxist literature publishing house, has stated. Roman underlined that Edvard Kardelj's theoretical and Marxist thought is highly esteemed in Romania and especially Kardelj's elaboration of the concepts of workers' self-management and associated labour and the implementation of these concepts in the Yugoslav practice. "A man has left us who was important for socialism, for contemporary Marxism and, also, for us Romanians since Kardelj was our true friend," Valter Roman said.

Angolan, Polish, Czechoslovak Messages

LD131628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1006 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG)--In the message of condolence to President Tito on the occasion of Edvard Kardelj's death, Angolan President Neto stresses the contribution of Edvard Kardelj, as a prominent anti-fascist combatant, to the liberation struggle of the people of Yugoslavia. Kardelj's theoretical contribution to the scientific postulates and the enrichment of communist ideas, it is stressed in Neto's telegramme, will remain in the history of mankind and the history of Yugoslavia as a contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the non-aligned countries.

Edward Gierek, Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee first-secretary, notes in his telegramme of condolence that with Kardelj's death the Yugoslav peoples have lost a prominent party and state figure, a politician and theoretician, one of the architects of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Polish people consider him an outstanding representative of Polish-Yugoslav friendship, Gierek states.

In their message of condolence addressed to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party Central Committee states that Kardelj was a prominent, longstanding member of the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a revolutionary who had devoted all his strength to the development of the party, the well-being of Yugoslav peoples, the struggle against fascism, the freedom of Yugoslav peoples and the development of socialism.

The Czechoslovakian communists and working people, the message states, recall with respect his personal contribution to deepening friendship and cooperation between the Yugoslav and Czechoslovakian communist parties and the two countries.

Foreign Party, State Officials

LD132232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG)--The telegram of condolence sent to President Tito by First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers Party Janos Kadar and Hungarian Premier Pal Losonczi states that among progressive people of the world, in the struggle for peace and international security Edvard Kardelj was greatly respected. In Edvard Kardelj's personality, the two top Hungarian leaders write, the Hungarian people respected the leader who consistently supported comprehensive cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

"We mourn for the late Comrade Kardelj as the high party and state official who won great merits in the liberation of Yugoslavia from the fascist yoke, in the socialist construction of his homeland as well as in the struggle for peace and understanding among peoples," is emphasized in the message of condolences sent in by Dr Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Many telegrams of condolences from all over the world are being received by President Tito, the Central Committee of the LCY, the Yugoslav Government and the family of the late Kardelj. During this morning, the telegrams of condolences were sent by Foreign Minister Bouteflika of Algeria, Premier Desai of India, the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of Bulgaria, Premier A.A.M. van Agt of the Netherlands, President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, Secretary Pietro Longo of Italy's Social Democratic Party and Secretary for International Affairs Mauro Ferri, the national leadership of Syria's Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, President Carel van Miert, of the National Bureau of Flemish Socialist Party (BSP), Honorary President Enrique Tierno Galvan of Spain's Socialist Workers' Party, Vice-President B.D. Jatti of India, and by many other personalities.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has received condolences from Ryszard Frelek, a secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, whose message reads in part: "We knew him and respected him as a great communist, patriot, and theorist. His name will go down in the history of the international workers' movement."

Condolences have also been received from Swedish Prime Minister Ullsten, Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Mexican Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, the British-Yugoslav Friendship Society in London, Belgian Prime Minister Vanden Boeynants, Cypriot EDEK Party Chairman Vassos Lyssarides, and others.

In a telegram to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, chairman of the Danish Socialist People's Party Gert Petersen expresses profound respect for the late Edvard Kardelj, pointing out that "his life was filled with struggle for the rights of the working class to be preserved, for socialism to obtain a truly democratic form and for international solidarity to unite with genuine national sovereignty."

In his telegram, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium Albert de Coninck points up Kardelj's "inestimable values both nationally and on the world scale." Telegrams of condolence have also been received from General Secretary of the Communist Party of Peru Prado and Secretary for International Relations Espinoza, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of socialist Tokyo. [as received]

Among the telegrams of condolences received are also those from Indian President Sanriva Reddy, the Communist Party of Greece of the Exterior Central Committee, the communists of San Marino, the Mali Government, Iraqi President Hasan al-Bakr, Norodom Sihanouk, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki, Chilean Senator and former presidential candidate Radomiro Tomic and Swiss confederation President Huerlimann.

PRESIDENT TITO DEPARTS LJUBLJANA 13 FEB

ID132104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 13 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Ljubljana--At 1440 today President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Ljubljana where this morning he took leave of Edvard Kardelj, his comrade in arms, associate and friend of many years' standing.

Stevan Doronjski, Lazar Kolisevski, Jakov Blazevic and Milka Planinc left with President Tito. At Brnik Airport President Tito was seen off by Branko Mikulic, Stane Dolanc, and by representatives of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Sergej Krajger, Franc Popit, Milan Kucan, Mitja Ribicic, Franc Setinc, Vinko Hafner, Janez Virotnik, Boris Bavdek, Janez Zemljari, Stane Bozic, Joze Kavcic, Franc Tavcar and Branko Jerkic.

Arrives in Split for Rest

AU131502 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1437 GMT on 13 February in its "News of the Day" program reports that "a few minutes ago President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who had attended the funeral of Edvard Kardelj, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Ljubljana arrived in Split."

In a recorded Radio Zagreb report Belgrade Radio reports that President Tito arrived in Split by special plane. "President Tito is coming to Split where he will spend time resting after his strenuous and very intensive program of state activities during his visit to the Middle East countries of Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan lasting several days," the Radio Zagreb report says and adds that on his arrival at Split airport President Tito "is welcomed by the highest state and party officials of Croatia: Comrade Tito is shaking hands with Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Pero Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia; Anton Jurijevic, Vjekoslav Vidjak, Ante Soric, Mate Andrijasevic, Branko Tolic, Slavko Uzelac, Adm Branko Mamula, Kruno Bartolic, Ante Skateretika, Rado Dumanic, Miso Stanisic, Simo Duzevic, Andija Bubala and Ante Kovac."

Accompanied by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency and Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, President Tito is reported to leave the airport by automobile for "his temporary residence" in Split where "he will spend some time resting."

TITO'S VISIT TO JORDAN 11-12 FEB REPORTED

For accounts of President Tito's visit to Jordan, see the Jordan section of the 14 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

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YUGOSLAVIA

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR SAYS POL POT, IENG SARY STILL IN COUNTRY

LD131350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 13 (TANJUG)--No changes have occurred in the legal government of Democratic Kampuchea and it is still headed by Premier Pol Pot, Tiun Prasit, ambassador of Kampuchea to the United Nations, told the press here today. Ambassador Prasit stopped over in Tokyo on his way from Beijing to New York.

The whole leadership of Democratic Kampuchea is in Kampuchea and, "with the wide support of the people for the policy of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity", is leading the armed struggle "against the new regime and the Vietnamese troops until the full liberation of its country", Prasit said, confirming that Vice-Premier Ieng Sary is also in Kampuchea.

However, Tiun Prasit remained reserved in commenting on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for convening a new international conference on Kampuchea, saying the situation is now different from that in 1954.

POLITIKA REACTS TO SOVIET REPORTING ON NONALIGNED MEETING

LD102045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG)--The Belgrade POLITIKA today reports that the Soviet review NOVOYE VREMYA has published a positively keyed article on the Maputo session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau, but an article in which the session is viewed "from a narrow angle".

POLITIKA's Moscow correspondent Risto Bajalski writes that NOVOYE VREMYA makes a special point of setting out, among other things, that the non-aligned have preserved the "anti-imperialist and anti-colonial course". This, the correspondent sets out, could lead those not well informed to think that this course of the non-aligned (? is in) constant jeopardy and that the non-aligned are salvaging it from one meeting to the next. The narrowing down of the non-aligned countries' course, writes POLITIKA, can also have a more profound significance. The paper adds that, if nothing else, this may facilitate the effort of certain Soviet commentators to "circumvent the much broader aspirations of the non-aligned".

Among these aspirations the paper cites the preservation of each country's independence outside bloc groups, the struggle for more equitable political and economic international relations and the further affirmation of the non-aligned movement as an independent factor in international affairs.

POLITIKA writes that the view continues deeply rooted in the Soviet Union that the non-aligned play the role of some kind of a "reserve" of the forces which are held to play the most progressive international role and among whom the "socialist community" comes in the first place and, above all, the country-allies of the Warsaw Pact. This, POLITIKA writes in conclusion, objectively tilts towards the idea according to which the non-aligned movement relies on someone and it, hence, dilutes the actual character of the non-aligned movement as an autonomous factor.

TALKS ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH PRC BEGIN

LD092300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The experience gained by Yugoslavia and China in the past year or 2 in the agro-industrial sphere is positive and shows that there are wide possibilities for mutual cooperation. This was assessed at today's first meeting of the Yugoslav-Chinese mixed commission for cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, forestry, fishing and food industry.

It was stated at today's meeting that on the basis of the present activities and real possibilities, as well as mutual interest, conditions exist for an expansion of cooperation in agricultural production, in the fishing, forestry and food industries, in water power engineering, in the production, processing and finishing of seeds, in agricultural mechanization, chemical improvement of the soil and in the development of agro-industrial combines. It was emphasized that the Yugoslav achievements in the development of agro-combines could serve as an example to the Chinese partners. The members of the Chinese delegation, who have been in our country since 31 January, have visited several organizations of associated labor in agriculture and the food industry, factories for agricultural machines and chemical substances, scientific institutions and sociopolitical organizations in the republics and provinces. It is expected that during the present visit of the Chinese delegation, or rather during the talks on expanding cooperation, immediate tasks of this cooperation in the agro-industrial complex will be determined.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD121514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, February 12 (ANGOP)--Angola and Yugoslav delegations, headed respectively by Adoleo Nsikalango, secretary of state for cooperation, and by Krsto Bulajic, director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Cooperation, have ended their talks by the signature of a technical and science cooperation program between Angola and Yugoslavia.

The program stipulates bilateral cooperation in the health, culture, finance, agriculture, education, industry, energy, linguistics, building and housing fields. It will be further examined by a mixed intergovernmental commission. The program also stipulates the sending of specialists and consultants to Angola and the granting of scholarships for studies in Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the Yugoslav delegation has presented to the Angola deputy education minister, Artur Pestana, the study material offered by Yugoslavia to Angola.

DRAGASEVIC-LED GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA

LD121516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, February 12 (ANGOP)--A Yugoslav delegation made up of eight government officials and five experts of organizations of associated labour, arrived here Sunday to take part in the work of the Angola-Yugoslav mixed commission. Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (government) and chief of the Yugoslav delegation, has stated that the goal of his visit was part of the consolidation of relations between the two countries in the fields of trade, technique and science.

Commission Session Begins

LD131716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1046 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, February 13 (ANGOP)--The Angolan-Yugoslav mixed commission held its 'naugural plenary session here Monday.

The session was presided by the two heads of delegation, respectively Braz da Silva, Angolan minister of civil construction and housing, and Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (government). The commission will discuss bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, science and technology. The two sides are expected to sign several accords at the end of the commission's session.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUUM ADOPTS RULES OF PROCEDURE

AU081306 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[M.D. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 February--The provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo held a session today and adopted the rules of procedure for its work and draft rules of procedure for the work of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. At the session it was stressed that it is of special importance that the Presidium, as the political executive organ of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, must operate as a collective, democratic, political body, in which all members of the Presidium have equal rights and responsibilities for the overall work in all fields of activity. It is in this direction that relations in the Presidium should be developed in accordance with democratic relations in the LCY and in the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative.

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS

ID100052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 9 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Ljubljana--The National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia held a session today with Sergej Krajger in the chair. Chairmen of regional committees also attended the session. As reported, the council was acquainted with the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which, on the basis of the attitudes adopted at the 11th LCY Congress, determine the further development in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this connection, the council laid down the tasks of the sociopolitical and social factors in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The council also discussed the proposed document which represents the basis for the further supplementing of the defense plans of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The session also discussed the report on the execution of important exercises last year and approved the program for this year. The mass action "Nothing Must Surprise Us," which will be carried out on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia this year, was given special backing.

MONTENEGRO BODIES DISCUSS SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

AU091834 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Presidency of Montenegro and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the republic was held in Titograd. They discussed questions of the further development of the system of plans of all-people's defense and social self-protection.